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=> s (chaperonin(w)10 or early(w)pregnancy(w)factor or EPF)

L1 3383 (CHAPERONIN(W) 10 OR EARLY(W) PREGNANCY(W) FACTOR OR EPF)

=> s l1 and (endometrial or endometrium or endometri?)

L2 84 L1 AND (ENDOMETRIAL OR ENDOMETRIUM OR ENDOMETRI?)

=> dup rem l2

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2

L3 36 DUP REM L2 (48 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> dis ibib abs l3 1-36

L3	ANSWER 1 OF 36	MEDLINE on STN	DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER:	2009568666	MEDLINE	
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	PubMed ID: 19694638		
TITLE:	Effects of peritoneal fluid from endometriosis patients on interferon-gamma-induced protein-10 (CXCL10) and interleukin-8 (CXCL8) released by neutrophils and CD4+ T cells.		
AUTHOR:	Kim Ji-Yeon; Lee Dong-Hyung; Joo Jong-Kil; Jin Jun-O; Wang Ji-Won; Hong Young-Seoub; Kwak Jong-Young; Lee Kyu-Sup		
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Medical Research Institute, Pusan National University, Busan, Korea.		
SOURCE:	American journal of reproductive immunology (New York, N.Y. : 1989), (2009 Sep) Vol. 62, No. 3, pp. 128-38. Journal code: 8912860. E-ISSN: 1600-0897. L-ISSN:		

1046-7408.
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200909
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Aug 2009
Last Updated on STN: 15 Sep 2009
Entered Medline: 14 Sep 2009

AB PROBLEM: Intraperitoneal immuno-inflammatory changes may be associated with the pathogenesis of endometriosis. We evaluated the effects of peritoneal fluid obtained from patients with endometriosis (ePF) on the release of interferon-gamma-induced protein-10 (IP-10/CXCL10) and interleukin-8 (IL-8/CXCL8) by neutrophils, CD4(+) T cells, and monocytes. METHOD OF STUDY: Neutrophils, CD4(+) T cells, and monocytes were cultured with ePF and the chemokine levels in the supernatants were then measured using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. RESULTS: The addition of ePF to cultures of CD4(+) T cells led to a significant increase in the release of IP-10 when compared with control PF without endometriosis (cPF). There was a positive correlation between the levels of IL-8 and IP-10 in ePF ($R = 0.89$, $P = 0.041$), but not between the levels of IP-10 and IL-8 released by neutrophils, CD4(+) T cells, and monocytes. The levels of IP-10 in ePF were positively correlated with the release of IP-10 by ePF-treated neutrophils ($R = 0.89$, $P < 0.001$), CD4(+) T cells ($R = 0.93$, $P < 0.001$), and monocytes ($R = 0.70$, $P = 0.01$). Moreover, the addition of ePF significantly enhanced the interferon-gamma-induced release of IP-10 by neutrophils and CD4(+) T cells. CONCLUSION: These findings suggest that neutrophils and T cells release differential levels of IP-10 and IL-8 in response to stimulation with ePF, and that these cells are a major source of IP-10 in the PF of endometriosis patients.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008146954 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 18096563
TITLE: Endometriosis and human infertility: a new investigation into the role of eutopic endometrium

AUTHOR: Minici Francesca; Tiberi Federica; Tropea Anna; Orlando Mariateresa; Gangale Maria Francesca; Romani Federica; Campo Sebastiano; Bompiani Adriano; Lanzone Antonio; Apa Rosanna

CORPORATE SOURCE: Cattedra di Fisiopatologia della Riproduzione Umana, Universita Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (UCSC), 00168 Roma, Italy.. fml810@inwind.it

SOURCE: Human reproduction (Oxford, England), (2008 Mar) Vol. 23, No. 3, pp. 530-7. Electronic Publication: 2007-12-19. Journal code: 8701199. E-ISSN: 1460-2350. L-ISSN: 0268-1161.

PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200803
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Mar 2008
Last Updated on STN: 18 Mar 2008
Entered Medline: 17 Mar 2008

AB BACKGROUND: Endometriosis is related to infertility even in the absence of mechanical alterations of the reproductive tract. Even though

the pathogenesis of this phenomenon is still unclear, an impaired endometrial receptivity has been recently suggested. The aim of the present study was to investigate if endometriotic peritoneal fluids (EPF) could interfere with endometrial stromal cell (ESC) decidualization and if tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha could be involved in the EPF effect. METHODS: Eutopic ESC were isolated from patients with or without endometriosis. ESC were treated with 17beta-estradiol $10(-8)$ M and 6alpha-methyl-17alpha-hydroxyprogesteroneacetate $2 \times 10(-7)$ M for 16 days. In vitro decidualization was morphologically and biochemically assessed. We analysed whether ESC decidualization could be affected by EPF or peritoneal fluids from control patients (CPF), with or without soluble TNF-alpha receptor 1 (sTNFR-1). RESULTS: Compared with ESC from control patients, eutopic ESC from patients with endometriosis showed an impaired decidualization. Decidualization of normal ESC was morphologically normal but biochemically abnormal in the presence of EPF, which was able to decrease the secretion of decidualization markers. sTNFR-1 was able to partially counteract this effect. CONCLUSIONS: In endometriosis, the milieu surrounding the uterine cavity may be involved in impaired eutopic ESC decidualization, partially due to increased peritoneal levels of TNF-alpha.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 36 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008072588 EMBASE

TITLE: Quality of life and acceptability of medical versus surgical management of early pregnancy failure.

AUTHOR: Harwood, B., Dr. (correspondence)

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Illinois at Chicago College of Medicine, Chicago, IL, United States. brynah@uic.edu

AUTHOR: Nansel, T.

CORPORATE SOURCE: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health, DHHS, Bethesda, MD, United States.

AUTHOR: Harwood, B., Dr. (correspondence)

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, MC 808, 820 South Wood Street, Chicago, IL 60612, United States. brynah@uic.edu

SOURCE: BJOG: An International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, (Mar 2008) Vol. 115, No. 4, pp. 501-508. Refs: 32

ISSN: 1470-0328; E-ISSN: 1471-0528 CODEN: BIOGFQ

COUNTRY: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
036 Health Policy, Economics and Management
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Mar 2008
Last Updated on STN: 4 Mar 2008

AB Objective: This study compares quality of life (QOL) and acceptability of medical versus surgical treatment of early pregnancy failure (EPF). Design: A randomised clinical trial of treatment for EPF compared misoprostol vaginally versus vacuum aspiration (VA). Setting: A multisite trial at four US Urban University Hospitals. Population: A total of 652 women with an EPF were randomised to treatment. Methods: Participants completed a daily symptom diary and a questionnaire 2 weeks after treatment. Main outcome measures: The questionnaire assessment included subscales of the Short Form-36 Health Survey Revised

for QOL and measures of wellbeing, recovery difficulties, and treatment acceptability. Results: The two groups did not differ in mean scores for QOL except bodily pain; medical treatment was associated with higher levels of bodily pain than VA ($P < 0.001$). Success of treatment was not related to QOL, but acceptability of the procedure was decreased for medical therapy if unsuccessful ($P = 0.003$). Type of treatment was not associated with differences in recovery, and the two groups reported similar acceptability except for cramping ($P = 0.02$), bleeding ($P < 0.001$), and symptom duration ($P = 0.03$). Conclusions: Despite reporting greater pain and lower acceptability of treatment-related symptoms, QOL and treatment acceptability were similar for medical and surgical treatment of EPF. Acceptability, but not QOL, was influenced by success or failure of medical management. .COPYRG. 2008 The Authors.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008050232 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 17482270
 TITLE: Peritoneal fluid from endometriosis patients switches differentiation of monocytes from dendritic cells to macrophages.
 AUTHOR: Na Yong-Jin; Jin Jun-O; Lee Mi-Sook; Song Min-Gyu; Lee Kyu-Sup; Kwak Jong-Young
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Medical Research Institute, Pusan National University, Busan, Republic of Korea.
 SOURCE: Journal of reproductive immunology, (2008 Jan) Vol. 77, No. 1, pp. 63-74. Electronic Publication: 2007-05-04. Journal code: 8001906. ISSN: 0165-0378. L-ISSN: 0165-0378.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Ireland
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200803
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Jan 2008
 Last Updated on STN: 26 Mar 2008
 Entered Medline: 25 Mar 2008

AB Immunological abnormalities of cell-mediated and humoral immunity might be associated with the pathogenesis of endometriosis. This study has examined the effects of peritoneal fluid obtained from patients with endometriosis (ePF) on the phenotypic characteristics of macrophages and dendritic cells (DCs) derived from monocytes. Monocytes were obtained from healthy young volunteers and cultured with ePF (n=12) or a control PF (cPF) (n=5) in the presence or absence of macrophage-colony stimulating factor (M-CSF) or IL-4 plus granulocyte macrophage-colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF). The ePF was demonstrated to increase expression levels of CD14 and CD64 on isolated monocytes in the presence or absence of M-CSF. Compared with cPF, addition of 10% ePF to GM-CSF plus IL-4-treated monocytes significantly down-regulated CD1a expression and up-regulated CD64 expression, but did not enhance expression levels of class II MHC. ePF had no effect, however, on tumor necrosis factor-alpha-induced maturation of DC. Levels of IL-6, IL-10 and M-CSF production were higher in ePF-treated than cPF-treated monocytes for both cell culture conditions with GM-CSF plus IL-4 and M-CSF. A neutralizing IL-6 antibody, but not an IL-10 antibody, abrogated the ePF-induced down-regulation of CD1a, up-regulation of CD64 and secretion of M-CSF. These results suggest that ePF favorably induces monocyte differentiation toward macrophages rather than DCs, and that this effect is mediated by IL-6. A reciprocal mode of cell differentiation between macrophages and DCs in response to ePF may be related to the pathogenesis of endometriosis.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007426151 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 17552551

TITLE: Verification of endometrial tissue biomarkers previously discovered using mass spectrometry-based proteomics by means of immunohistochemistry in a tissue microarray format.

AUTHOR: Dube Valerie; Grigull Jorg; DeSouza Leroi V; Ghanny Shaun; Colgan Terence J; Romaschin Alexander D; Siu K W Michael

CORPORATE SOURCE: Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Mount Sinai Hospital, 600 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

SOURCE: Journal of proteome research, (2007 Jul) Vol. 6, No. 7, pp. 2648-55. Electronic Publication: 2007-06-07. Journal code: 101128775. ISSN: 1535-3893. L-ISSN: 1535-3893.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200708

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Jul 2007
Last Updated on STN: 31 Aug 2007
Entered Medline: 30 Aug 2007

AB Verification of candidate protein biomarkers is a necessary step in moving from the initial discovery to application. Here, we report results of a verification exercise involving six candidate endometrial cancer biomarkers previously discovered using mass-tagging and multidimensional liquid chromatography/tandem mass spectrometry (DeSouza L., et al. J. Proteome Res. 2005, 4, 377-386) on a cohort of 148 patient samples by means of immunohistochemistry on a tissue microarray format. A panel of the three best-performing biomarkers, chaperonin 10, pyruvate kinase M2, and alpha-1-antitrypsin, achieved a sensitivity of 0.85, specificity of 0.93, predictive value of 0.90, and positive predictive value of 0.88 in discriminating malignant from benign endometrium. The ruggedness of this panel of biomarkers was verified in a 2/3-training-set-1/3-test-set cross-validation analysis by randomly splitting the cohort in 10 ways. The roles of chaperonin 10 and pyruvate kinase M2 in tumorigenesis confirm them as credible cancer biomarkers.

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 5

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007426087 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 17523614

TITLE: Identification of candidate biomarker proteins released by human endometrial and cervical cancer cells using two-dimensional liquid chromatography/tandem mass spectrometry.

AUTHOR: Li Hongyan; DeSouza Leroi V; Ghanny Shaun; Li Wei; Romaschin Alexander D; Colgan Terence J; Siu K W Michael

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biology, Centre for Research in Mass Spectrometry, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

SOURCE: Journal of proteome research, (2007 Jul) Vol. 6, No. 7, pp. 2615-22. Electronic Publication: 2007-05-25. Journal code: 101128775. ISSN: 1535-3893. L-ISSN: 1535-3893.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200708
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Jul 2007
Last Updated on STN: 31 Aug 2007
Entered Medline: 30 Aug 2007

AB Candidate biomarker proteins, including chaperonin 10 and pyruvate kinase, previously discovered and identified using mass-tagging reagents with multidimensional liquid chromatography and tandem mass spectrometry (DeSouza, L.; et al. J. Proteome Res. 2005, 4, 377-386) have been identified in serum-free media of cultured endometrial cancer (KLE and HEC-1-A) and cervical cancer (HeLa) cells. These and other cancer-associated proteins were released by the cultured cells within 24 h of growth. A total of 203 proteins from the KLE cells, 86 from HEC-1-A, and 161 from HeLa are reported.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007397504 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 17374602
TITLE: Endometrial carcinoma biomarker discovery and verification using differentially tagged clinical samples with multidimensional liquid chromatography and tandem mass spectrometry.
AUTHOR: DeSouza Leroi V; Grigull Jorg; Ghanny Shaun; Dube Valerie; Romaschin Alexander D; Colgan Terence J; Siu K W Michael
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Toronto, Ontario M2J 1P3, Canada.
SOURCE: Molecular & cellular proteomics : MCP, (2007 Jul) Vol. 6, No. 7, pp. 1170-82. Electronic Publication: 2007-03-19. Journal code: 101125647. ISSN: 1535-9476. L-ISSN: 1535-9476.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200708
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Jul 2007
Last Updated on STN: 29 Aug 2007
Entered Medline: 28 Aug 2007

AB The utility of differentially expressed proteins discovered and identified in an earlier study (DeSouza, L., Diehl, G., Rodrigues, M. J., Guo, J., Romaschin, A. D., Colgan, T. J., and Siu, K. W. M. (2005) Search for cancer markers from endometrial tissues using differentially labeled tags iTRAQ and cleavable ICAT with multidimensional liquid chromatography and tandem mass spectrometry. J. Proteome Res. 4, 377-386) to discriminate malignant and benign endometrial tissue samples was verified in a 40-sample iTRAQ (isobaric tags for relative and absolute quantitation) labeling study involving normal proliferative and secretory samples and Types I and II endometrial cancer samples. None of these proteins had the sensitivity and specificity to be used individually to discriminate between normal and cancer samples. However, a panel of pyruvate kinase, chaperonin 10, and alpha1-antitrypsin achieved the best results with a sensitivity, specificity, predictive value, and positive predictive value of 0.95 each in a logistic regression analysis. In addition, three new potential markers were discovered, whereas two other proteins showed promising trends but were not detected in sufficient numbers of samples to permit statistical validation. Differential expressions of some of these candidate biomarkers were independently verified using immunohistochemistry.

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 7

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007363313 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 17419678
 TITLE: Epimedium-derived phytoestrogen flavonoids exert beneficial effect on preventing bone loss in late postmenopausal women: a 24-month randomized, double-blind and placebo-controlled trial.
 AUTHOR: Zhang Ge; Qin Ling; Shi Yinyu
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China.
 SOURCE: Journal of bone and mineral research : the official journal of the American Society for Bone and Mineral Research, (2007 Jul) Vol. 22, No. 7, pp. 1072-9.
 Journal code: 8610640. ISSN: 0884-0431. L-ISSN: 0884-0431.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
 (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
 (CLINICAL TRIAL)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200709
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Jun 2007
 Last Updated on STN: 14 Sep 2007
 Entered Medline: 13 Sep 2007

AB Epimedium brevicornum maxim, a nonleguminous medicinal plant, has been found to be rich in phytoestrogen flavonoids. Results from a 24-month randomized double-blind placebo-controlled clinical trial showed that Epimedium-derived phytoestrogen flavonoids were able to exert beneficial effects on preventing bone loss in late postmenopausal women, without resulting in a detectable hyperplasia effect on the endometrium. INTRODUCTION: We performed a 24-mo randomized double-blind placebo-controlled clinical trial for evaluating the effect of the Epimedium-derived phytoestrogen flavonoids (EPFs) on BMD, bone turnover biochemical markers, serum estradiol, and endometrial thickness in postmenopausal women. MATERIALS AND METHODS: One hundred healthy late postmenopausal women, with a natural menopausal history within 10 approximately 18 yr and with a BMD T-score at the lumbar spine between -2 and -2.5 SD, were randomized into EPF treatment group (n = 50; a daily dose of 60 mg Icaritin, 15 mg Daidzein, and 3 mg Genistein) or placebo control group (n = 50). All participants received 300 mg element calcium daily. BMD, bone turnover biochemical markers, serum estradiol, and endometrial thickness were measured at baseline and 12 and 24 mo after intervention. RESULTS: Eighty-five participants completed the trial. The patterns of BMD changes were significantly different between the EPF treatment group and placebo control group by repeated-measures ANOVA (p = 0.045 for interaction between time and group at femoral neck; p = 0.006 for interaction between time and group at lumbar spine). BMD was found with a decreased tendency in the placebo control group at 12 (femoral neck: -1.4%, p = 0.104; lumbar spine: -1.7%, p = 0.019) and 24 mo (femoral neck: -1.8%, p = 0.048; lumbar spine: -2.4%, p = 0.002), whereas EPF treatment maintained BMD at 12 (femoral neck: 1.1%, p = 0.285; lumbar spine: 1.0%, p = 0.158) and 24 mo (femoral neck: 1.6%, p = 0.148; lumbar spine: 1.3%, p = 0.091). The difference in lumbar spine between the two groups was significant at both 12 (p = 0.044) and 24 mo (p = 0.006), whereas the difference in the femoral neck was marginal at 12 mo (p = 0.061) and significant at 24 mo (p = 0.008). Levels of bone biochemical markers did not change in the placebo control group. In contrast, EPF intervention significantly decreased levels of deoxypyridinoline at 12 (-43%, p = 0.000) and 24 mo (-39%, p = 0.000), except for osteocalcin at 12 (5.6%, p = 0.530) and 24 mo (10.7%, p = 0.267). A significant difference in deoxypyridinoline between the two

groups was found at both 12 (p = 0.000) and 24 mo (p = 0.001). Furthermore, neither serum estradiol nor endometrial thickness was found to be changed in either groups during the clinical trial. CONCLUSIONS: EPFs exert a beneficial effect on preventing bone loss in late postmenopausal women without resulting in a detectable hyperplasia effect on the endometrium.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 8
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006425908 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16808467
TITLE: Infrared multiphoton dissociation in quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometry: top-down characterization of proteins.
AUTHOR: Raspopov Serguei A; El-Faramawy Ayman; Thomson Bruce A; Siu K W Michael
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Centre for Research in Mass Spectrometry, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
SOURCE: Analytical chemistry, (2006 Jul 1) Vol. 78, No. 13, pp. 4572-7.
JOURNAL CODE: 0370536. ISSN: 0003-2700. L-ISSN: 0003-2700.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200704
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Jul 2006
Last Updated on STN: 27 Apr 2007
Entered Medline: 26 Apr 2007

AB The first implementation of infrared multiphoton dissociation (IRMPD) for a hybrid quadrupole time-of-flight (QqTOF) mass spectrometer is reported. Ions were trapped in the radio frequency-only quadrupole (q2), which normally serves as a collision cell, and irradiated by a continuous CO2 IR laser. The laser beam was introduced coaxially with the quadrupoles in order to maximize overlap with the ion path. The resolution of the TOF mass analyzer allowed direct charge state determination for fragments smaller than 7 kDa. For larger fragments, the charge state could be assigned using the multiple losses of water, characteristic for IRMPD of proteins. The analytical performance is demonstrated by top-down sequencing of several representative proteins (equine myoglobin, bovine casein, and human insulin and chaperonin 10). Various post-translational modifications such as phosphorylation, acetylation, formation of disulfide bridges, and removal of N-terminal methionine followed by acetylation are detected and characterized. The utility of IRMPD for the analysis of biological samples is demonstrated in a study of a recently identified potential marker for endometrial cancer, chaperonin 10.

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 9
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006399527 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16549420
TITLE: Effects of peritoneal fluid from endometriosis patients on the release of vascular endothelial growth factor by neutrophils and monocytes.
AUTHOR: Na Yong-Jin; Yang Seung-Hong; Baek Dae-Won; Lee Dong-Hyung; Kim Ki-Hyung; Choi Young-Min; Oh Sung-Tack; Hong Young-Seoub; Kwak Jong-Young; Lee Kyu-Sup
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Pusan National University, Busan, Korea.
SOURCE: Human reproduction (Oxford, England), (2006 Jul) Vol. 21, No. 7, pp. 1846-55. Electronic Publication: 2006-03-20.

Journal code: 8701199. ISSN: 0268-1161. L-ISSN: 0268-1161.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200609
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Jul 2006
Last Updated on STN: 27 Sep 2006
Entered Medline: 26 Sep 2006

AB BACKGROUND: An increase in the level of the vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) production has been reported in the peritoneal fluid (PF) of endometriosis patients. This suggests that changes in the vascular permeability and angiogenesis play an important role in the pathophysiology of this disease. This study examined the effects of the PF obtained from endometriosis patients on the release of VEGF by neutrophils and monocytes. METHODS: Neutrophils and monocytes were obtained from young healthy volunteers and cultured with the PF obtained from either endometriosis patients (EPF) (n=18) or a control group (CPF) (n=4). A human monocyte/macrophage cell line, THP-1, was cultured with either 10% EPF or 10% CPF. The PF and culture supernatants were assayed for VEGF using ELISA. Real-time PCR and Western blotting were used to measure the VEGF mRNA and protein expression level, respectively. RESULTS: The VEGF levels were higher in the EPF than in the CPF (591+/-75 versus 185+/-31 pg/ml, P<0.05). However, the level of VEGF released by THP-1 cells in CPF and EPF was similar. The EPF induced the release of VEGF by neutrophils, but no VEGF was released by monocytes. The VEGF mRNA expression levels in the neutrophils were higher in the EPF, which was abrogated by cycloheximide, suggesting that the EPF induces the production of VEGF in neutrophils. Neutralizing antibodies against IL-8 and TNF-alpha did not completely prevent the EPF-induced release of VEGF by the neutrophils, even though these growth factors stimulated the release of VEGF by neutrophils. There was a positive correlation between the VEGF and IL-10 concentrations in the EPF (correlation coefficient=0.549, P=0.012, n=18), but the neutralizing antibody of IL-10 did not affect the release of VEGF by the EPF-treated neutrophils. CONCLUSION: The EPF induced the production and release of VEGF by neutrophils, suggesting that neutrophils may be a source of peritoneal VEGF. In addition, neutrophil-derived VEGF might be a marker for diagnosing endometriosis.

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 10
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006154282 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16406651
TITLE: Equine endometrial fibrosis correlates with 11beta-HSD2, TGF-beta1 and ACE activities.
AUTHOR: Ganjam V K; Evans T J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Biomedical Sciences, W118 College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO 65211-0001, USA.. ganjamv@missouri.edu
SOURCE: Molecular and cellular endocrinology, (2006 Mar 27) Vol. 248, No. 1-2, pp. 104-8. Electronic Publication: 2006-01-09.
Journal code: 7500844. ISSN: 0303-7207. L-ISSN: 0303-7207.
PUB. COUNTRY: Ireland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200605
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Mar 2006

Last Updated on STN: 1 Jun 2006

Entered Medline: 31 May 2006

AB Endometrial periglandular fibrosis (EPF) contributes to embryonic and fetal loss in mares. Equine EPF correlates inversely with conception and successful gestation. In the modified Kenney endometrial biopsy classification system, EPF categories I, IIA, IIB, and III correspond to minimal, mild, moderate, and severe fibrosis (+/-inflammation), respectively. Paraffin sections of biopsy specimens were stained with H&E, and picrosirius red (specific for fibrillar collagens types I and III), to determine %EPCVF. Endometrial ACE-binding activity, TGF-beta1 and 11beta-HSD2 activities were also measured. Ultrastructural changes in EPF categories IIB and III endometria strongly suggested myofibroblastic transformation. ACE-binding activity was highest in EPF category IIB; however, endometrial TGF-beta1 and 11beta-HSD2 activities were significantly correlated to the severity of EPF (P<0.05). We conclude that, locally generated angiotensin II initiates the expression of TGF-beta1 resulting in myofibroblastic transformation. 11Beta-HSD2 in concert appears to modulate the severity of endometrial fibrosis.

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:69893 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200700076624
TITLE: Verification of new endometrial cancer biomarkers tissue expression using tissue microarray and bioinformatic analysis.
AUTHOR(S): Dube, Valerie [Reprint Author]; Grigull, Joerg; Ghanny, Shaun; Romaschin, Alexander D.; Siu, Kw; Colgan, Terence J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Mt Sinai Hosp, Toronto, ON M5G 1X5, Canada
SOURCE: Modern Pathology, (SEP 2006) Vol. 19, No. Suppl. 3, pp. 94. Meeting Info.: 26th International Congress of the International-Academy-of-Pathology. Montreal, CANADA. September 16 -21, 2006. Int Acad Pathol; United States & Canadian Acad Pathol. ISSN: 0893-3952.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Jan 2007
Last Updated on STN: 24 Jan 2007

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 36 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006517352 EMBASE
TITLE: Biomarkers of ovulation, endometrial receptivity, fertilisation, implantation and early pregnancy progression.
AUTHOR: Campbell, Kenneth L., Prof. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biology, University of Massachusetts Boston, 100 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, MA 02125-3393, United States. kenneth.campbell@umb.edu
AUTHOR: Rockett, John C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Rosetta Inpharmatics LLC, Seattle, WA, United States.
SOURCE: Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, (Nov 2006) Vol. 20, No. SUPPL. 1, pp. 13-25. Refs: 99
ISSN: 0269-5022; E-ISSN: 1365-3016 CODEN: PPEPEZ
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article; (Conference paper)
FILE SEGMENT: 010 Obstetrics and Gynecology

021 Developmental Biology and Teratology
 007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
 LANGUAGE: English
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Nov 2006

Last Updated on STN: 8 Nov 2006

AB Increasing interest in early preconception and periconception exposures and human developmental outcomes has led to studies that monitor subjects from before conception to gestation, birth and childhood. Monitoring ovulation, endometrial receptivity, fertilisation, implantation and gestation requires the non-invasive collection of biological information and samples, and the measurement of biochemical and biological markers (biomarkers) that are associated with the aforementioned physiological events. This paper describes some of the key features of biomarkers needed for epidemiological studies, identifies some existing and potential biomarkers and available measurement devices, and suggests some directions for identification and development of new biomarkers that might be employed in longitudinal studies involving the analysis of female reproductive function and of embryonic development. .COPYRGT. 2006 The Authors.

L3 ANSWER 14 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:589208 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:93565

TITLE: Marker proteins and methods for diagnosing
 endometrial cancer or phase

INVENTOR(S): Colgan, Terence J.; Siu, K. W. Michael; Romaschin,
 Alexander D.; Yang, Eric C. C.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mount Sinai Hospital, Can.; York University;
 University Health Network

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 199 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005061725	A1	20050707	WO 2004-CA2172	20041221
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2004303448	A1	20050707	AU 2004-303448	20041221
CA 2550900	A1	20050707	CA 2004-2550900	20041221
EP 1711618	A1	20061018	EP 2004-802347	20041221
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS				
US 20080226554	A1	20080918	US 2007-584207	20071128
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-532601P	P 20031223
			US 2004-630990P	P 20041124
			WO 2004-CA2172	W 20041221

AB Methods for detecting endometrial diseases or an endometrium phase in a subject are described comprising measuring

endometrial markers or polynucleotides encoding the markers in a sample from the subject. The invention also provides localization or imaging methods for endometrial diseases, and kits for carrying out the methods of the invention. The invention also contemplates therapeutic applications for endometrial diseases employing endometrial markers, polynucleotides encoding the markers, and/or binding agents for the markers. Thus, isotope-coded affinity tag (ICAT) anal. was used to identify differentially expressed proteins in proliferative and secretory endometria as well as in normal and cancerous endometrial tissues.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD
(1 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 11
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005511671 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16134212
TITLE: Direct analysis of laser capture microdissected
endometrial carcinoma and epithelium by
matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization mass
spectrometry.
AUTHOR: Guo Jingzhong; Colgan Terence J; DeSouza Leroi V; Rodrigues
Mary Joe; Romaschin Alexander D; Siu K W Michael
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Centre for Research in Mass
Spectrometry, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Toronto,
Ontario, Canada M3J 1P3.
SOURCE: Rapid communications in mass spectrometry : RCM, (2005)
Vol. 19, No. 19, pp. 2762-6.
Journal code: 8802365. ISSN: 0951-4198. L-ISSN: 0951-4198.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: (EVALUATION STUDIES)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200511
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Sep 2005
Last Updated on STN: 8 Nov 2005
Entered Medline: 7 Nov 2005

AB Direct analysis of laser capture microdissected malignant and normal
endometrial epithelium using matrix-assisted laser
desorption/ionization (MALDI) time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MS) was
able to detect a number of proteins that are overexpressed in malignant
epithelial cells. A total of 16 physiologic and malignant
endometrial samples were laser capture microdissected, including
four proliferative and four secretory endometria, and eight
endometrioid adenocarcinomas. Two of these proteins, at 10,834
and 10,843 Da, likely correspond to calgranulin A and chaperonin
10, two proteins that had previously been identified in
endometrioid adenocarcinoma in whole tissue homogenate by MS
analysis. Direct analysis by MALDI-MS not only confirms that these
proteins are overexpressed in endometrial carcinoma, but also
localizes them to the epithelial cells, the expected cancer site.
2005 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

L3 ANSWER 16 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 12
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005247858 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15816004
TITLE: A strategy for high-resolution protein identification in
surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization mass
spectrometry: calgranulin A and chaperonin

10 as protein markers for endometrial carcinoma.

AUTHOR: Guo Jingzhong; Yang Eric C C; Desouza Leroi; Diehl Georg; Rodrigues Mary Joe; Romaschin Alexander D; Colgan Terence J; Siu K W Michael

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Centre for Research in Mass Spectrometry, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

SOURCE: Proteomics, (2005 May) Vol. 5, No. 7, pp. 1953-66.
Journal code: 101092707. ISSN: 1615-9853. L-ISSN: 1615-9853.

PUB. COUNTRY: Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200512

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 May 2005
Last Updated on STN: 14 Dec 2005
Entered Medline: 6 Dec 2005

AB Surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization-mass spectrometry (SELDI-MS) has conventionally been practiced on linear time of flight (TOF) which has low mass accuracy and resolution. Here we demonstrate in an examination of both malignant and nonmalignant endometrial tissue homogenates that high mass accuracy and resolution in the MS stage are crucial. Using a commercially available quadrupole/TOF (QqTOF), we were able to resolve two potential cancer markers, subsequently identified off-line as chaperonin 10 and calgranulin A, that differ by 8 Da in mass. Two off-line protein identification protocols were developed: the first was based on size-exclusion chromatography (SEC), sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE), protein extraction, trypsin digestion, and matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization-tandem MS (MALDI-MS/MS); the second on SEC and shotgun nano-liquid chromatography (nanoLC)-MS/MS. Analyses on a cohort of 44 endometrial homogenates showed 22 out of 23 nonmalignant samples had nondetectable to very low abundance of chaperonin 10 and calgranulin A; 17 of the 21 malignant samples had detectable to abundant levels of both proteins. Immunohistochemical staining of a tissue microarray of 32 samples showed that approximately half of malignant endometrial tissues exhibited positive staining for calgranulin A in the malignant epithelium, while 9 out of 10 benign tissues exhibited negative epithelial staining. In addition, macrophages/granulocytes in malignant as well as nonmalignant tissues showed positive staining. No immunostaining occurred in stroma or myometrium. Calgranulin A, in combination with chaperonin 10 and other proteins, may eventually constitute a panel of markers to permit diagnosis and screening of endometrial cancer.

L3 ANSWER 17 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 13

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005435830 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16102520

TITLE: IL-10-dependent down-regulation of MHC class II expression level on monocytes by peritoneal fluid from endometriosis patients.

AUTHOR: Lee Kyu-Sup; Baek Dae-Won; Kim Ki-Hyung; Shin Byoung-Sub; Lee Dong-Hyung; Kim Ja-Woong; Hong Young-Seoub; Bae Yoe-Sik; Kwak Jong-Young

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Pusan National University College of Medicine, Busan 602-790, Korea..
kuslee@pusan.ac.kr

SOURCE: International immunopharmacology, (2005 Nov) Vol. 5, No. 12, pp. 1699-712.
Journal code: 100965259. ISSN: 1567-5769. L-ISSN:

1567-5769.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: (IN VITRO)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200510
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Aug 2005
Last Updated on STN: 18 Oct 2005
Entered Medline: 17 Oct 2005

AB Endometriosis is a gynecologic disorder characterized by the ectopic growth of misplaced endometrial cells. Moreover, immunological abnormalities of cell-mediated and humoral immunity may be associated with the pathogenesis of endometriosis. The effects of peritoneal fluid (PF) from endometriosis patients on the expression levels of MHC class II and costimulatory molecules on the cell surfaces of monocytes were investigated. Compared to the PF of controls, the addition of 10% PF (n=10) from patients with endometriosis to culture medium significantly reduced the percentage of MHC class II-positive cells in cultures of a THP-1, monocytic cell line at 48 h. The effect of endometriosis patient PF (EPF) was dose-dependent, and similar effect was observed in peripheral blood monocytes. An inverse correlation was found between MHC class II expression level and IL-10 concentration in EPF ($r=-0.518$; $p=0.019$) and in the supernatant of peripheral blood monocyte cultured in EPF ($r=-0.459$; $p=0.042$) (n=20). The expression levels of costimulatory molecules (CD80 and CD86), but not of CD54 and B7-H1, were down-regulated by EPF. The mRNA level of HLA-DR was unaffected by EPF but protein level was reduced by EPF. Neutralizing IL-10 antibody abrogated MHC class II down-regulation on monocytes, which had been induced by EPF. However, in a functional assay, monocytes treated with EPF failed to stimulate T cell in mixed leukocyte reaction, although T cell proliferation was increased with EPF-treated monocytes and Staphylococcus enterotoxin B. These results suggest that MHC class II expression level on monocytes is down-regulated by EPF, but the cell stimulatory ability of monocytes does not coincide with MHC class II expression level.

L3 ANSWER 18 OF 36 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005142865 EMBASE
TITLE: Does underlying infertility aetiology impact on first trimester miscarriage rate following ICSI? A preliminary report from 1244 singleton gestations.
AUTHOR: Bahceci, Mustafa (correspondence); Ulug, Ulun
CORPORATE SOURCE: Bahceci Women Health Care Center, German Hospital in Istanbul, Istanbul, Turkey. mbahceci@superonline.com
AUTHOR: Bahceci, Mustafa (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Yeditepe Univ. School of Medicine, Istanbul, Turkey. mbahceci@superonline.com
AUTHOR: Bahceci, Mustafa (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Azer Is Merkezi 44/77, Abdi Ipekci, Nisantasi, Istanbul 80200, Turkey. mbahceci@superonline.com
SOURCE: Human Reproduction, (Mar 2005) Vol. 20, No. 3, pp. 717-721.
Refs: 38
ISSN: 0268-1161 CODEN: HUREEE
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Apr 2005

Last Updated on STN: 14 Apr 2005

AB Background: We evaluated the impact of using ICSI for assisted fertilization on first trimester survival rates of singleton gestations among an unselected infertile population. Methods: The 1244 singleton gestations achieved by ICSI were segregated according to underlying infertility aetiology, with 55.0% having male factor, 3.6% endometriosis, 4.3% polycystic ovarian disease, 9.1% tubal factor, 24.3% unexplained and 3.3% other. None of the patients had coexisting infertility factor. Results: The survival rate of all ICSI singleton gestations during the first trimester was 72.2%. There were no differences in early pregnancy loss (EPL) rate by infertility factor. Among patients undergoing ICSI because of male factor, there were no differences in EPL using ejaculated or non-ejaculated sperm. Regardless of aetiology, women aged >40 years had significantly higher EPL (42.1%). Conclusion: Our preliminary results demonstrate that first trimester miscarriage rates of ICSI gestations are not affected by underlying infertility aetiology but are affected by maternal age. .COPYRGHT. The Author 2004. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the European Society of Human Reproduction and Embryology. All rights reserved.

L3 ANSWER 19 OF 36

MEDLINE on STN

DUPLICATE 14

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005217877 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15822913

TITLE: Search for cancer markers from endometrial tissues using differentially labeled tags iTRAQ and cICAT with multidimensional liquid chromatography and tandem mass spectrometry.

AUTHOR: DeSouza Leroi; Diehl Georg; Rodrigues Mary Joe; Guo Jingzhong; Romaschin Alexander D; Colgan Terence J; Siu K W Michael

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Centre for Research in Mass Spectrometry, York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

SOURCE: Journal of proteome research, (2005 Mar-Apr) Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 377-86.

Journal code: 101128775. ISSN: 1535-3893. L-ISSN: 1535-3893.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200507

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Apr 2005

Last Updated on STN: 29 Jul 2005

Entered Medline: 28 Jul 2005

AB A total of nine potential markers for endometrial cancer (EmCa) have been discovered and identified from endometrial tissue homogenates using a combination of differentially labeled tags, iTRAQ and cICAT, with multidimensional liquid chromatography and tandem mass spectrometry. The tissues were snap frozen in liquid nitrogen within 15-20 min after devitalization. Samples for proteomic analysis were treated with protease inhibitors before processing. Marker proteins that were overexpressed in EmCa are chaperonin 10, pyruvate kinase M1 or M2 isozyme, calgizzarin, heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein D0, macrophage migratory inhibitory factor, and polymeric immunoglobulin receptor precursor; those that were underexpressed are alpha-1-antitrypsin precursor, creatine kinase B, and transgelin. The chaperonin 10 result confirms our earlier observation of overexpression in EmCa tissues using

surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization mass spectrometry, verified by Western analysis and immunohistochemistry [Yang, E. C. C. et al. J. Proteome Res. 2004, 3, 636-643]. Pyruvate kinase was observed to be overexpressed using both iTRAQ and cICAT labeling. All nine markers have been found to be associated with various forms of cancer. A panel of these plus other markers may confer sufficient selectivity for diagnosing and screening of EmCa. The use of cICAT led to identification of a higher proportion of lower-abundance signaling proteins; conversely, iTRAQ resulted in a higher percentage of the more abundant ribosomal proteins and transcription factors.

L3 ANSWER 20 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:561659 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200800561658
TITLE: Endometrial cancer marker discovery using differentially labelled clinical samples.
AUTHOR(S): Desouza, L. [Reprint Author]; Guo, J.; Alhaq, M.; Romaschin, A.; Colgan, T.; Siu, K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: York Univ, Toronto, ON M3J 2R7, Canada
SOURCE: Molecular & Cellular Proteomics, (AUG 2005) Vol. 4, No. 8, Suppl. 1, pp. S318.
Meeting Info.: 4th Annual World Congress of the Human-Proteome-Organisation (HUPO). Munich, GERMANY. August 28 -September 01, 2005. Human Proteome Org.
ISSN: 1535-9476.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Oct 2008
Last Updated on STN: 15 Oct 2008

L3 ANSWER 21 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1081023 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:54085
TITLE: Gene expression profiling in the diagnosis and differentiation of uterine serous papillary carcinomas and ovarian serous papillary tumors
INVENTOR(S): Santin, Alessandro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Board of Trustees of the University of Arkansas, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 69 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004108896	A2	20041216	WO 2004-US17515	20040601
WO 2004108896	A3	20060601		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,			

SN, TD, TG

US 20050037389	A1	20050217	US 2004-859020	20040601
US 7659062	B2	20100209		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-475446P P 20030603

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB Oligonucleotide microarrays were used to profile and compare gene expression patterns between uterine serous papillary carcinoma (USPC) and ovarian serous papillary carcinoma (OSPC) or normal endometrial epithelial cells (NEC). MRNA fingerprints readily distinguish the more biol. aggressive and chemotherapy resistant USPC from OSPC or NEC. Plasminogen activator inhibitor is the most highly up-regulated gene in OSPC relative to USPC, whereas the c-erbB2 gene product (HER-2/neu) is strikingly overexpressed in USPC relative to OSPC and may therefore represent a novel diagnostic and therapeutic marker for this highly aggressive subset of endometrial tumors.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 22 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 15

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004350547 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15253447

TITLE: Protein expression profiling of endometrial malignancies reveals a new tumor marker: chaperonin 10.

AUTHOR: Yang Eric C C; Guo Jingzhong; Diehl Georg; DeSouza Leroi; Rodrigues Mary Joe; Romaschin Alexander D; Colgan Terence J; Siu K W Michael

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Centre for Research in Mass Spectrometry, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M3J 1P3.

SOURCE: Journal of proteome research, (2004 May-Jun) Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 636-43.
Journal code: 101128775. ISSN: 1535-3893. L-ISSN: 1535-3893.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200412

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Jul 2004
Last Updated on STN: 21 Dec 2004
Entered Medline: 20 Dec 2004

AB Endometrial carcinoma is a common malignancy in women, being exceeded in incidence only by that of breast, lung, and colorectal cancers. At present, no serum tumor markers are available for the monitoring of endometrial carcinoma patients, and patients with recurrent disease are detected only following the development of symptoms or abnormalities in imaging assessments. Similarly, no screening tools are available for endometrial carcinoma. Protein profiling by matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization-time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF MS) has proven to be a sensitive and fast method of analysis for small proteins or peptides to yield specific biomarkers. In this study, a variety of normal and malignant endometrial tissue samples were fractionated and analyzed by SELDI-TOF MS (SELDI is a version of MALDI utilizing protein "chips"). A number of proteins displayed differential expression in malignant endometrial tissues. One of the prominent proteins fractionated by weak cation exchange chromatography and displaying enhanced expression in these malignant tissues was identified as chaperonin 10.

The increased expression of chaperonin 10 in malignant endometrial tissues was further confirmed by parallel Western blot and immunohistochemistry analyses.

L3 ANSWER 23 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004341278 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15200675
TITLE: Biology of primate relaxin: a paracrine signal in early pregnancy?.
AUTHOR: Hayes Eric S
CORPORATE SOURCE: The Washington National Primate Research Center, The University of Washington, Box 357331, Seattle, WA 98195, USA.. ehayes@bart.rprc.washington.edu
SOURCE: Reproductive biology and endocrinology : RB&E, (2004 Jun 16) Vol. 2, pp. 36. Electronic Publication: 2004-06-16. Ref: 205
Journal code: 101153627. E-ISSN: 1477-7827. L-ISSN: 1477-7827.
Report No.: NLM-PMC449733.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200411
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Jul 2004
Last Updated on STN: 10 Nov 2004
Entered Medline: 9 Nov 2004

AB Relaxin is a peptide hormone that exerts numerous effects in a variety of tissues across a broad range of species. Although first identified more than 75 years ago interest in relaxin biology has waxed and waned over the years consistent with peaks and troughs of new experimental data on its wide-ranging biological effects and advances in relaxin enabling technologies. Recent insights into species-dependent differences in relaxin biology during pregnancy have once again stimulated a relative surge of interest in the study of relaxin's reproductive biology. Identification and pharmacological characterization of orphaned relaxin receptors and exploration of its paracrine effects on pregnancy using genomic and proteomic technologies have succeeded in fueling current interest in relaxin research. Primates and non-primate vertebrates exhibit very disparate profiles of relaxin genomics, proteomics and functional biology. Non-human primates appear to exhibit a very close similarity to humans with respect to relaxin reproductive biology but the similarities and subtle differences are only just beginning to be understood. We, and others, have shown that relaxin produces significant changes to the non-human primate endometrium during the peri-implantation period that are consistent with relaxin's long perceived role as a paracrine modulator of pregnancy. The purpose of this review is to summarize the reproductive biology of relaxin in non-human primates with a specific emphasis on the paracrine role of ovarian and endometrial relaxin during embryo implantation and early pregnancy.

L3 ANSWER 24 OF 36 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999079167 EMBASE
TITLE: Embryo-maternal interactions at the implantation site: A delicate equilibrium.
AUTHOR: Duc-Goiran, P. (correspondence); Mignot, T.M.; Bourgeois, C.; Ferre, F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: INSERM U. 361, Univ. Rene Descartes, Pavillon B., Paris, France. u361@cochin.inserm.fr

AUTHOR: Duc-Goiran, P. (correspondence)
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Pavillon Baudelocque, INSERM U. 361, Universite Rene Descartes, 123 Bvd de Port-Royal, 75014 Paris, France. u361@cochin.inserm.fr
 SOURCE: European Journal of Obstetrics Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, (1 Mar 1999) Vol. 83, No. 1, pp. 85-100.
 Refs: 109
 ISSN: 0301-2115 CODEN: EOGRAL
 PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0301-2115(98)00310-8
 COUNTRY: Ireland
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
 FILE SEGMENT: 010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
 021 Developmental Biology and Teratology
 037 Drug Literature Index
 LANGUAGE: English
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Mar 1999
 Last Updated on STN: 19 Mar 1999

AB Blastocyst implantation and successful establishment of pregnancy require delicate interactions between the embryo and the maternal environment. During preimplantation, maternal/embryo communication is mediated by the trophoctoderm. In the late luteal phase, physiological changes occur in the endometrium to allow blastocyst implantation. The 'window of implantation' represents the period of maximum uterine receptivity for implantation. In response to signals from the embryo, pregnancy-specific proteins are released in maternal serum and a series of morphological, biochemical and immunological changes occur in the uterine environment. These systemic and local modifications can be considered to constitute 'the maternal recognition of pregnancy'. The human hemochorial placenta arises primarily through proliferation, migration and invasion of the endometrium and its vasculature by the embryonic trophoblast. The complex invasive processes accompanying implantation of the embryo are controlled at the embryo-maternal interface by factors from decidualized endometrium and the trophoblast itself. An inflammatory reaction and a proper maternal immune response allow survival and development of the fetoplacental unit. In this review, we focus on interactions between trophoblast and uterine tissues and on cellular mechanisms and molecular signals involved in the closely regulated process of implantation.
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L3 ANSWER 25 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 16
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998452709 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9781449
 TITLE: Morphometric analysis of endometrial periglandular fibrosis in mares.
 AUTHOR: Evans T J; Miller M A; Ganjam V K; Niswender K D; Ellersieck M R; Krause W J; Youngquist R S
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery, University of Missouri, Columbia 65211, USA.
 SOURCE: American journal of veterinary research, (1998 Oct) Vol. 59, No. 10, pp. 1209-14.
 Journal code: 0375011. ISSN: 0002-9645. L-ISSN: 0002-9645.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
 (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199901
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Jan 1999
 Last Updated on STN: 15 Jan 1999

Entered Medline: 7 Jan 1999

AB OBJECTIVES: To develop an objective, quantifiable assay for endometrial periglandular fibrosis (EPF) and correlate assay results with histologic and ultrastructural changes in equine endometrial biopsy specimens. SAMPLE POPULATION: Endometrial biopsy specimens from 70 mares from 3 to 27 years old in estrus. PROCEDURE: In a double-blinded study design, endometrial biopsy specimens were graded histologically (modified Kenney classification) for EPF and inflammation. Endometrial periglandular collagen volume fraction (%EPCVF) was determined by light microscopic image analysis of picosirius red-stained sections. Specimens from selected mares were examined by transmission electron microscopy. RESULTS: %EPCVF values varied significantly among the 4 modified Kenney EPF categories (I, IIA, IIB, and III) and increased with increasing age of mares. Morphologically, EPF consisted of concentric layers of transformed fibroblasts with myofibroblastic features and deposition of fibrillar collagen around unaltered glandular basal laminae. CONCLUSIONS AND CLINICAL RELEVANCE: %EPCVF correlates well with morphologic changes in endometrial biopsy specimens. Determination of %EPCVF could be useful in evaluation and clinical management of subfertile mares and in investigations of the pathogenesis of EPF.

L3 ANSWER 26 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995283810 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7766408
TITLE: Molecular mechanisms of the antihormonal and antiimplantation effects of norethisterone and its A-ring reduced metabolites.
AUTHOR: Castro I; Cerbon M A; Pasapera A M; Gutierrez-Sagal R; Garcia G A; Orozco C; Camacho-Arroyo I; Anzaldua R; Perez-Palacios G
CORPORATE SOURCE: Molecular Biology Unit in Reproductive Health, National Institute of Nutrition S. Zubiran, Mexico City, Mexico.
SOURCE: Molecular reproduction and development, (1995 Feb) Vol. 40, No. 2, pp. 157-63.
Journal code: 8903333. ISSN: 1040-452X. L-ISSN: 1040-452X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199507
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Jul 1995
Last Updated on STN: 13 Jul 1995
Entered Medline: 6 Jul 1995

AB Norethisterone (NET) has been used as a contragestational postcoital agent. It is biotransformed to 5 alpha dihydro-NET (5 alpha-NET) and 3 beta,5 alpha tetrahydro-NET (3 beta,5 alpha-NET) in target tissues. The participation of these metabolites in NET effects is unknown. We have examined the antiimplantation and antiprogestational effects of NET and its metabolites, in adult mated female rabbits, by assessing the number of implantation sites and the expression products of the uteroglobin (UTG) gene in the uterus, and by comparing them with those of RU-486 and estradiol. Steroids were daily administered s.c. at several doses for 7 consecutive days, starting 24 hr after coitus. To assure that fertilization occurred in all animals, the presence of early pregnancy factor was determined. The results demonstrated that high doses (5 mg/kg) of NET reduced both implantation and the expression of the UTG gene. On the other hand, lower doses (1.5 mg/kg) of 5 alpha-NET produced an antiimplantation effect and suppressed

UTG synthesis and its mRNA. These effects were similar to those of RU-486. At lower doses (1 mg/kg), both estradiol and the estrogenic metabolite 3 beta,5 alpha-NET were also effective in inhibiting implantation and UTG gene expression. The overall results suggest that NET metabolites exert antiimplantation and antiprogestational effects through their interaction with progesterone and estrogen receptors, and provide an explanation for the molecular mechanisms involved in the postcoital contraceptive action of NET.

L3 ANSWER 27 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 17
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994131083 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8299784
 TITLE: Detection of a unique 32-kd protein in the peritoneal fluid of women with endometriosis.
 AUTHOR: Nothnick W B; Curry T E Jr; Muse K N; London S N; Vernon M W
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Physiology, University of Kentucky Medical Center, Lexington.
 CONTRACT NUMBER: HD21962 (United States NICHD NIH HHS)
 SOURCE: Fertility and sterility, (1994 Feb) Vol. 61, No. 2, pp. 288-93.
 Journal code: 0372772. ISSN: 0015-0282. L-ISSN: 0015-0282.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199403
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Mar 1994
 Last Updated on STN: 18 Mar 1994
 Entered Medline: 10 Mar 1994

AB OBJECTIVE: To test the hypothesis that endometriotic tissue secretes endometriotic-specific proteins into the peritoneal fluid (PF) of women with endometriosis. DESIGN: A prospective design was utilized in this study. SETTING: Tertiary care, university-based center and reproductive endocrinology laboratory. PARTICIPANTS: Women of reproductive age who were infertile with endometriosis (n = 19), as well as without endometriosis (n = 7), and fertile women undergoing tubal ligation (n = 6). INTERVENTIONS: Collection of PF fluid via laparoscopy. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: Peritoneal fluid proteins were isolated and assessed by two-dimensional polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. RESULTS: Two-dimensional electrophoresis of PF proteins isolated a group of proteins (M(r) = 32 to 40 kd, pI = 4.5 to 5.2) in all PF samples that was similar to the rat endometriotic implant-specific protein, Endo-1. This group of proteins consisted of 5 to 12 individual proteins with endometriosis PF containing a significantly higher number of proteins (median = 11) compared with either PF from infertile women without endometriosis (median = 8) or from women undergoing tubal ligation (median = 7). In addition, one protein (M(r) = 32 kd, pI = 5.8), termed EPF-32, was detected predominantly (18 of 19 samples analyzed) in PF from women with endometriosis. This protein was also detected in PF from infertile women without endometriosis (2 of 7 samples) but not in the PF of fertile women undergoing tubal ligation (0 of 6 samples). The appearance of this protein was not associated with the severity of endometriosis. CONCLUSION: It is concluded from this study that PF from women with endometriosis predominantly contains a 32-kd protein (EPF-32) compared with the PF of women without the disease. The role of EPF-32 in the pathophysiology of endometriosis is not established but this protein may function as a diagnostic marker for endometriosis.

L3 ANSWER 28 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:215360 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199344099860
TITLE: Immunology and immunopathology of reproduction.
AUTHOR(S): Nouza, K. [Reprint author]; Kinsky, R.; Dimitrov, D.
[Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Care Mother Child Praha, Czech Slovak, czech republic
SOURCE: Folia Biologica (Prague), (1992) Vol. 38, No. 3-4, pp.
170-194.
CODEN: FOBLAN. ISSN: 0015-5500.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
General Review; (Literature Review)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 May 1993
Last Updated on STN: 3 May 1993

L3 ANSWER 29 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 18

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992077368 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1720752
TITLE: [Rate of early abortion after in vitro fertilization and
embryo transfer].
Fruhstabortrate nach In-vitro-Fertilisation und
Embryotransfer.
AUTHOR: Mesroglu M; Nitsche U; Maas D H; Degenhardt F; Dieterle S;
Schlosser H W
CORPORATE SOURCE: Zentrum fur Frauenheilkunde, Medizinische Hochschule
Hannover.
SOURCE: Geburtshilfe und Frauenheilkunde, (1991 Sep) Vol. 51, No.
9, pp. 688-93.
Journal code: 0370732. ISSN: 0016-5751. L-ISSN: 0016-5751.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: (ENGLISH ABSTRACT)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: German
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199201
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Feb 1992
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
Entered Medline: 10 Jan 1992

AB The high rate of implantation failures in infertile patients after in
vitro fertilization must be regarded as the major problem of the kind of
treatment. Usually, no information on the development of the embryo can
be obtained for the time between embryo replacement and rising beta-hCG
levels. Own studies on the early pregnancy
factor (EPF) showed a positive reaction few hours
following the contact of a fertilized oocyte with the endometrial
surface. Therefore, we used the EPF as a marker for the
viability of the embryo in 82 patients after in vitro fertilization and
embryo transfer. Within two days after embryo transfer the EPF
was positive in 52 (63%) patients and negative in 30 (37%) patients. In
these women the embryos may have been lost during handling or may have
discontinued further development. Between day 3 and day 12 after transfer
the EPF turned to negative values in 35 patients--especially
between day 6 and 10. These cases must be regarded as true implantation
failures. After day 12 following embryo transfer, rising beta-hCG levels
could be measured in 17 women (21%), but only in 12 patients (15%) could a
growing embryonic sac be detected by ultrasound. From these figures, we
may conclude, that about half of the embryos are lost already during the
step of embryo transfer and the other half during implantation.
Therefore, more attention should be given to the handling of the embryos

to increase the pregnancy rate after in vitro fertilization.

L3 ANSWER 30 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 19
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991309266 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1855342
TITLE: Macrophages and migratory cells in endometrium
relevant to implantation.
AUTHOR: Lea R G; Clark D A
SOURCE: Bailliere's clinical obstetrics and gynaecology, (1991 Mar)
Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 25-59. Ref: 181
Journal code: 8710782. ISSN: 0950-3552. L-ISSN: 0950-3552.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199108
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Sep 1991
Last Updated on STN: 13 Sep 1991
Entered Medline: 23 Aug 1991

AB The implantation of an appropriately developed embryo into a suitably conditioned uterine lining depends on the synchronous maturation of the preimplantation embryo and uterine lining. The pre- and postimplantation embryo also requires protection from immunocompetent maternal immune effectors. Preimplantation embryo development is affected by genotype, intercellular communication and autocrine growth factors (polyamines, TGF-alpha, TGF-beta 1, PAF). Factors of maternal origin may also enhance embryo development (EGF, TGF-alpha, TGF-beta 1, IGF, polyamines). The preimplantation embryo signals its presence to the mother by release of factor(s) such as IFN-alpha-II and a PAF-like factor. PAF may induce EPF in the mother and enhances vascular permeability at the implantation site. Uterine or peritoneal leukocytosis may inhibit development via toxic effects of lymphokines/monokines (IL-2, IL-1?, IFN-gamma, TNF-alpha). Immunoprotection of the preimplantation embryo is conferred by embryo derived maternal factors (EPF, T-cell suppressor factors). The uterus is receptive during a limited period of time (implantation window) and the substrate adhesion molecules produced by uterine and embryonic trophoctoderm cells are crucial for the initial stages of implantation. At implantation, trophoblast expression of MHC and non-MHC antigens is shut off and both immunocompetent maternal cells (macrophages, dendritic cells, granulocytes, IELs, immunocytes) and lymphatics become sparse at implantation sites. Peri-implantation cytokines of maternal origin, such as CSF-1, GM-CSF and IGF-1 binding protein, are probably important for trophoblast growth and development. Immuno-protection of the embryo at this stage may be mediated by embryo derived factors that inactivate macrophages and by a population of large, hormone dependent Lyt 2+ (CD8+) suppressor cells. It is possible that these CD8+ cells respond to progesterone and secrete molecules that inactivate natural effector (NK-type) cells against trophoblast. Prostaglandins (PGE2) may play a brief role in immunosuppression at the time of implantation but its role is probably more important with respect to the decidual response. Defects in the pre- and peri-implantation stages of pregnancy may lead to delayed failure in the form of clinical miscarriage.

L3 ANSWER 31 OF 36 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:73417 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:73417
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 112:12471a,12474a
TITLE: Methods, antibodies, and kits for immunochemical
determination of normal or abnormal pregnancy
INVENTOR(S): Teng, Nelson N. H.; Senyei, Andrew E.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aspen Diagnostics, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 35 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 6
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 316919	A2	19890524	EP 1988-119147	19881117
EP 316919	A3	19900816		
EP 316919	B1	19950607		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
US 5096830	A	19920317	US 1988-244969	19880915
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1987-121893	A 19871117
			US 1987-121894	A 19871117
			US 1987-121895	A 19871117
			US 1987-121899	A 19871117
			US 1987-121900	A 19871117
			US 1987-121902	A 19871117
			US 1988-244969	A 19880915

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB Methods, (un)labeled polyclonal and monoclonal antibody reagents, and kits are provided for the detection of normal or ectopic pregnancy, ex vivo products of conception, or increased risk of preterm labor and membrane rupture. Individual methods rely on the determination of an unrestricted pregnancy antigen or the presence or absence of a fetal restricted antigen in a sample taken from the cervical canal, cervical os, or posterior fornix, or a sample expelled or removed from the uterus. Immunoassay procedures for the above detns. are described. The pregnancy antigen may be human chorionic gonadotropin, somatostatin, α -fetoprotein, etc. Pregnancy can be determined in the 1st trimester or in the 1st 20 wk. Swab samples collected in the vicinity of the cervical os were immersed in a diluent containing 0.05M Tris-HCl (pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 0.02% NaN₃, 1% bovine serum albumin, 500 kallikrein units/mL aprotinin, 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride, and 5 mM EDTA. Microtiter plate wells were reacted 1st with goat F(ab')₂ anti-mouse IgG antibody, then with mouse monoclonal anti-(fetal fibronectin) ascites (production and purification of monoclonal antibody given). A 100 μ L portion of each sample, standard, pos. control (amniotic fluid of known fibronectin concentration), and neg. control (sample diluent) was placed in sep. wells and incubated for 2 h at room temperature. Following washing, each well was further incubated with alkaline

phosphatase-conjugated goat anti-human fibronectin, then with enzyme substrate; developed color was read at 405 nm. A standard curve was constructed by correlating increasing reaction rate with increasing fibronectin concentration in the stds. Samples obtained before wk 20 of pregnancy which demonstrate significant fetal fibronectin in the test sample indicate normal uterine pregnancy; samples in which significant amts. of fetal fibronectin are absent indicate that normal uterine pregnancy is not present.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (4 CITINGS)

L3 ANSWER 32 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:231925 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198834114445; BR34:114445
 TITLE: BIOLOGY OF IMPLANTATION.
 AUTHOR(S): WEITLAUF H M [Reprint author]
 CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP OBSTETR GYNECOL, REPROD SCI, UNIV CALIFORNIA SAN

SOURCE: FRANCISCO, SCH MED, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF 94143, USA
(1988) pp. 231-262. KNOBIL, E. AND J. D. NEILL (ED.). THE
PHYSIOLOGY OF REPRODUCTION, VOLS. 1 AND 2. XXI+PAGINATION
VARIES.(VOL. 1); XXII+PAGINATION VARIES.(VOL. 2) RAVEN
PRESS: NEW YORK, NEW YORK, USA. ILLUS.
ISBN: 0-88167-281-5.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Book
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 May 1988
Last Updated on STN: 9 May 1988

L3 ANSWER 33 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:48911 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198885025770; BA85:25770
TITLE: THE EFFECT OF UTERINE FLUSHINGS AND ENDOMETRIAL
PROTEIN FRACTIONS ON PROGESTERONE SECRETION BY PORCINE
LUTEAL CELLS.

AUTHOR(S): PRZALA J [Reprint author]; LUBERDA Z; GRAZUL A; WIESAK T;
KOTWICA J

CORPORATE SOURCE: INST ANIMAL PHYSIOL, AGRIC TECH ACAD, 10-718 OLSZTYN,
POLAND

SOURCE: Acta Veterinaria Brno, (1986) Vol. 55, No. 3, pp. 163-172.
CODEN: ACVTB9. ISSN: 0001-7213.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Jan 1988
Last Updated on STN: 9 Jan 1988

AB The uterine flushings (UF) were obtained from gilts on the 5th, 13th, 17th
and 20th day of the cycle by washing each uterine horn with 50 ml of
Eagle's medium. Additionally endometrial protein fractions (EPF)
were obtained also on the 5th, 13th, 17th and 20th day of the
cycle by filtration of the proteins isolated from the endometrium
on Sephadex G-200. Three EPF (I, II, III) were obtained on the
5th and 13th day of the cycle, and two (I, II) on the 17th and 20th day.
Studies were carried out on the effect of uterine flushings and
endometrial fractions on progesterone (P4) secretion by the luteal
cells obtained from porcine corpora lutea on the 13th day of the estrous
cycle. Level of P4 was determined with the RIA method after 30 min., 3
and 6-hour incubation. Levels of estradiol 17 B (E2) and testosterone
plus 5 α -dihydrotestosterone (T + DHT) in the UF were also
determined, as well as level of PGF-2 α in the UF and EPF.
It was shown that concentration of PGF 2 α and E2 was the highest on
the 20th day of the cycle, and the UF from the 17th and 20th day inhibited
P4 secretion by the porcine luteal cells. Similar inhibiting effects was
observed for III EPF from the 13th day of the cycle, and for I
and II EPF from the 17th and 20th day of the cycle. The
mentioned EPF inhibited basal production of progesterone despite
the absence of immunoreactive PGF-2 α

L3 ANSWER 34 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983105798 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6337066
TITLE: The clinical management of repeated early pregnancy
wastage.

AUTHOR: Rock J A; Zacur H A

SOURCE: Fertility and sterility, (1983 Feb) Vol. 39, No. 2, pp.
123-40. Ref: 155
Journal code: 0372772. ISSN: 0015-0282. L-ISSN: 0015-0282.
Report No.: PIP-018244; POP-00128177.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Population
ENTRY MONTH: 198303
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 2002
Entered Medline: 24 Mar 1983

AB A rational systematic evaluation is essential to the management of a couple with repeated early pregnancy wastage. Psychologic support in the form of frequent discussions and sympathetic counseling are crucial to the successful evaluation and treatment of the anxious couple. A prompt and orderly evaluation will relieve anxiety. When no etiologic factor is identified, a 60% to 80% fetal salvage rate may be expected. Once a patient conceives, serial ultrasonography, beta-hCG determination, and estradiol determination may be useful in detecting the stage of the embryonic death if subsequent abortion occurs. A karyotypic analysis of the products of conception should be performed if fetal loss occurs. This review of the current literature on the clinical management of repeated early pregnancy wastage focuses on several etiologic factors (i.e., genetic, medical, immunologic, endocrine, psychogenic, environmental, occupational, infectious, and uterine) which have been noted to result in repeated pregnancy wastage. Suggestions for further clinical study are outlined where appropriate, and a rational approach to clinical evaluation and management is provided, based on the interpretation of the state of the art. The frequency of clinically recognized spontaneous abortion in the general population has been estimated to range between 15-20%. The actual spontaneous abortion rate is difficult to determine due to the fact that some patients do not seek medical services and abort completely at home. Despite the present uncertainty concerning the actual risk of recurrent abortion, most clinicians agree that repeated early spontaneous pregnancy wastage (i.e., repeated pregnancy loss) is defined as the occurrence of 3 or more pregnancy losses prior to the 20th week of gestation. From cytogenetic studies of aborted products of conception, chromosomal abnormalities account for between 50-60% of spontaneous abortions in the 1st trimester of pregnancy. Most of the chromosomal aberrations involved in spontaneous abortions have been presumed to be due to random events that are not necessarily repetitious. Sporadic chromosomal errors account for approximately 30% of spontaneous pregnancy losses, and repeated pregnancy loss under these conditions would therefore occur as a matter of chance and would not be predictive of future pregnancy loss. Several medical diseases have been implicated in causing habitual abortion, and these include systemic lupus erythematosus, congenital cardiac disease, and renal disease. The severity of the disease correlates best with fetal wastage. An absence of blocking antibodies within the serum of women with repeated abortions was reported by Rocklin et al. A review of the literature shows that only an association exists between psychologic disturbances and habitual abortion. Intrauterine infection may result in early pregnancy wastage, and fetal death may result from an acute overwhelming infection. It has long been recognized that congenital anomalies of the uterus have been responsible in some instances for reproductive failure. The gynecologist must consider the time of initiation of an evaluation of a patient with reproductive loss. Any evaluation must include a complete history and a karyotypic analysis with fluorescent banding of both partners, a hystrogram, and a properly timed endometrial biopsy. In the authors' experience, about 50% of patients with repeated pregnancy loss have no discernible etiologic factor. Subsequent early pregnancy should be carefully monitored in these patients. When no etiologic factor is identified, a 60-80% fetal salvage rate may be expected.

L3 ANSWER 35 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983079790 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6848387
 TITLE: A mode of action of IUDs.
 AUTHOR: Croxatto H B
 SOURCE: Fertility and sterility, (1983 Jan) Vol. 39, No. 1, pp. 114.
 Journal code: 0372772. ISSN: 0015-0282. L-ISSN: 0015-0282.
 Report No.: PIP-012884; POP-00116490.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Letter
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Population
 ENTRY MONTH: 198302
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 2002
 Entered Medline: 14 Feb 1983

L3 ANSWER 36 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:2452 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198120002452; BR20:2452
 TITLE: THE SHEEP AS A MODEL TO STUDY EMBRYO MATERNAL RELATIONSHIPS IN THE PRE IMPLANTATION PERIOD.
 AUTHOR(S): FINDLAY J K [Reprint author]; WALKER F M M; HEAP R B
 CORPORATE SOURCE: MED RES CENT, PRINCE HENRY'S HOSP, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA 3004, AUST
 SOURCE: (1980) pp. P283-298. SERIO, M. AND L. MARTINI. ANIMAL MODELS IN HUMAN REPRODUCTION; MEETING, FLORENCE, ITALY, 1979. XVII+482P. RAVEN PRESS: NEW YORK, N.Y., USA. ILLUS. ISBN: 0-89004-522-4.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Book
 Conference; (Meeting)
 FILE SEGMENT: BR
 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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L1 FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 22:33:17 ON 10 MAR 2010
 3383 SEA FILE=MFE SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON (CHAPERONIN(W) 10 OR
 EARLY(W) PREGNANCY(W) FACTOR OR EPF)

L2 84 SEA FILE=MFE SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND (ENDOMETRIAL OR
ENDOMETRIUM OR ENDOMETRI?)
L3 36 DUP REM L2 (48 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
DIS IBIB ABS L3 1-36

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